



Rogers Fire Department
Minimum Company Standards
SOP 142, FORM 90
Fourth Quarter



COLUMBUS DRILL

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 2008 Edition

JPR Identification:

Purpose: The purpose of this standard is to enhance the firefighter's ability rescue a firefighter from a subfloor situation. The skills learned through this exercise will teach the proper procedures and techniques for conducting firefighter rescue from a situation in which the firefighter has fallen through the floor or down a collapsed stairway. This will provide the firefighter the confidence and experience in advanced firefighter rescues. All members of the crew should be proficient in their responsibilities as well as understand the duties of the other crew members. This understanding will allow them to function better as a team and enable members to function in different capacities within the crew.

Performance Outcome: Individual will be able to identify the situation and establish the easiest and safest method to perform a rescue. These evolutions shall be completed while wearing full PPE including breathing air. The individual will also operate in limited to no visibility. There are no established timeframes for these evolutions as the specific props or course may be adjusted to fit the needs of the company. This evolution must be completed while all personnel are wearing the proper PPE. *Note: this evolution may be adjusted by the company officer to fit the need of his / her specific crew members.*

Materials Required: Personal Protective Equipment
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
1 ¾" Hose
Rope
Forcible Entry Tool
Note: It is the discretion of the company officer what props and configuration are utilized for this company skill.

Critical Teaching Points:

1. The company officer should demonstrate the skills and techniques in an open environment, and allow firefighters to practice in an open environment before progressing to demonstration in a closed environment and allowing the firefighter to perform in a closed environment
2. the company officer should reinforce the techniques utilized by Rogers Fire Department these techniques are standardized and should be utilized
3. There should be a progression of skills for all personnel that begins with open environment and ending with the successful completion of the desired props with no visibility, full PPE, and "on air" from SCBA.
4. Each skill should be taught, demonstrated, and practiced as recognizing the need to perform a firefighter rescue from the subfloor.
5. It is critical that any time a firefighter rescue is being performed, that all methods are communicated and the proper method is selected and implemented. Remind firefighters to

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remain calm at all times, manage their air supply, think about their options, and perform the rescue.

6. The evolution may be adjusted to meet the needs of the crew or to address any specific deficiencies that have been identified at the discretion of the company officer.

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1. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is appropriately donned and secure before starting the evolutions
2. Ensure that all evolutions are conducted in worse case situations, limited to no visibility and simulated high heat which will require the individual to remain low throughout the evolutions.
3. Utilize the tower at the Emergency Training Center (ETC) for this exercise.

Lifting a Conscious and Able Firefighter Using a Hoseline

1. The topside crew lowers the bend of a charged hoseline down through to the floor level
2. The trapped firefighter steps into the bend, holding it tightly to his torso with the bend of his elbows
3. The crew on top will then pull from both sides at the same time, lifting the downed firefighter.
4. Once at a high enough point, the topside firefighters will grasp the downed firefighter by the SCBA straps and pull him to safety.

Lifting the Conscious but Disabled Firefighter Using a Hoseline

1. The topside crew lowers the bend of a charged hoseline down through to the floor level.
2. The trapped firefighter crawls into the bend, holding it tightly with the bend of the elbows.
3. The crew on top will then pull from both sides at the same time, lifting the downed firefighter at an equivalent pace to avoid shaking the firefighter off the line.
4. Once at a high enough point, the topside firefighters will grasp the downed firefighter by the SCBA straps and pull him to safety.

Lifting an Unconscious Firefighter Using a Hoseline

1. The topside crew lowers the bend of a charged hoseline down through to the floor level
2. Create a twist in the bend of the hose sent down.
3. The bend of the hose will be placed under the downed firefighter's armpits and then crossed over behind his head above the SCBA cylinder.
4. Webbing should be used to secure the loop tightly so that the firefighter will not slip out of the hoseline
5. The crew on top will then pull from both sides at the same time, lifting the downed firefighter while the firefighter on bottom assists with the lifting process.
6. Once at a high enough point, the topside firefighters will grasp the downed firefighter by the SCBA straps and pull him to safety.

Raising the Downed Firefighter using a Handcuff Knot

1. The rescuer will bring the two arms of the downed firefighter together and place the loops of the handcuff knot over the hands of the forearms of the victim. The knot is then cinched tightly by pulling the two running ends of each loop.
2. The below-grade rescuer during the haul can assist by lifting upward under the SCBA, buttocks, and feet as the downed firefighter is being raised.
3. Once at a high enough point, the topside firefighters will grasp the downed firefighter by the SCBA straps and pull him to safety.

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